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Five New Races of Birds from Southeastern Asia.¹

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The following forms, represented in the national collection of birds, have been found to require subspecific recognition. For the loan of comparative material of the woodpecker, my thanks are due the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History.

1. *Gecinulus grantia poilanei*, n. subsp.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 332424, adult [male], collected at the Arboretum of Trang Bom, Province of Bien Hoa, Cochín-China, on July 17, 1932, by A. Poilane (original number 29).

Diagnosis.—Nearest *G. g. indochinensis* of Tongking, but differing by having the elongated feathers of the occiput and nape brownish-buff, almost without golden suffusion (not olive golden), and by having the under parts deep olivaceous brown (not deep olive green); probably also by a slightly longer bill.

Range.—Cochin-China.

Remarks.—Inasmuch as my two specimens of *poilanei* are in somewhat worn plumage, and the feathers of woodpeckers tend to become soiled from the tree trunks, I have checked them carefully against a long series of *G. g. viridis* from Siam, the majority of which are seasonally perfectly comparable. Not even the most worn Siamese skins show any darkening of the under parts, and since *Gecinulus* is strictly confined to the non-resinous bamboos, one is probably justified in assuming that the dark coloration of the Cochín-Chinese birds has not resulted from stain.

2. *Conostoma oemodium graminicola*, n. subsp.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 314460, adult male, collected at Ndamucho ("south of Lütien [Lat. 27° 12' N., Long. 99° 28' E.]", Mekong-Yangtze Divide (at elev. 14,000 ft.), northwestern Yunnan Province, China, in October, 1929, by Joseph F. C. Rock (original number 1547).

Diagnosis.—From both *C. oe. oemodium* of Nepal and *C. oe. bambuseti* of Szechwan, distinguished by having the color of the under parts a paler, purer ashy gray, scarcely suffused with brownish posteriorly to the throat, and by having the ashy suffusion on the head covering, not merely the front, but almost the whole crown; from *C. oe. bam-*

buseti further separated by its longer wing (129-139 mm., against 114-125 mm.).

Range.—Northwestern Yunnan.

3. *Malacopteron affine phoeniceum*, n. subsp.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 182081, adult male, collected on the Segah River, eastern Borneo, at ca. Lat. 2° 56' N., Long. 117° 30' E., on November 5, 1912, by Harry C. Raven (original number 372).

Diagnosis.—Strikingly different from *M. a. affine* of Malaya and Sumatra, and from *M. a. notatum* of the islands west of Sumatra, by having the pileum brownish to blackish-brown, paler anteriorly (not brownish-black), and the remaining upper parts much more strongly rufescent, with the rectrices rich ferruginous.

Range.—Borneo.

Remarks.—Chasen and Boden Kloss (*Bull. Raffles Mus.*, 4: 77, 1930), with 25 specimens before them from Bettotan and Rayoh, have written: "Absolutely inseparable from *affine* of the south of the Malay Peninsula. The crown is darkest in old birds and in a series this feature is therefore variable."

In my series of 38 skins from eastern Borneo, all adult, even the darkest-crowned individuals are readily separable from true *affine* by the characters given above.

All but three of my specimens of *phoeniceum* were taken in 1912 and 1914. Since examples of *affine* collected in 1902 and 1903 do not differ appreciably from others shot in 1926, it may be assumed that the strong rufescence of the Bornean material is not attributable to post-mortem change of color.

Skins from western Borneo somewhat approach *affine*, but are nevertheless nearer *phoeniceum*, especially in the color of the tail.

4. *Geokichla citrina gibson-hilli*, n. subsp.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 178809, adult male, collected at Sungei Balik (ca. Lat. 10° 31' N., Long. 98° 33' E.), Mergui District, Tenasserim Division, Burma, on November 29, 1900, by William L. Abbott.

Diagnosis.—From *G. c. citrina* of India distinguished by its longer and heavier bill and by having the orange rufous portions of the plumage richer and brighter; from *G. c. rubecula* of Java, by having both the orange rufous and the slaty blue parts of the plum-

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age decidedly paler; from *G. c. innotata* of Siam and Indo-China, by having the median upper wing coverts conspicuously tipped with white.

Range.—Central third of the Malay Peninsula.

Remarks.—This form, known only by winter-taken specimens, is probably resident from southern Tenasserim to the Siamese Province of Trang.

5. *Anthreptes singalensis stellae*, n. subsp.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 311273, adult male, collected on Khao Saming (Lat. 12° 21' N.,

Long. 102° 27' E.), Trat Province, southeastern Siam, on October 16, 1928, by Hugh McC. Smith (original number 2510).

Diagnosis.—Nearest *A. s. koratensis* of eastern Siam, with which it agrees in having the color of the throat and upper breast sharply divided from that of the remaining under parts, but separable therefrom, sex for sex, by having the chestnut rufous of the anterior under parts decidedly deeper, and the color of the lower breast and belly more purely golden, less greenish, yellow.

Range.—Southeastern Siam.